

(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 52-53.)

- (b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;
- (c) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber;
- (d) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe, as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER X.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Application for confiscation.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that, when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure thereupon.

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and

trial

*(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 54-58.)*

trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any forest-offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Forest-produce, tools, etc., when liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person [<sup>1</sup>whom the Magistrate deems to be entitled to the same]:

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found.

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52.

58. The officer who made the seizure under section

Appeal from orders under

<sup>1</sup> These words were substituted for the words "whom he deems to be entitled to the same" by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890), s. 11, General Acts, Vol. V.

(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 59-62.)

sections 54,  
55 and 56.

section 52, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section 54, 55 or 56, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property  
when to vest  
in Govern-  
ment.

59. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 54 or 56, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 58 for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of  
power to re-  
lease pro-  
perty seized.

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 52.

Punishment  
for wrongful  
seizure.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for  
counterfeit-  
ing or defac-  
ing marks  
on trees and  
timber and  
for altering  
boundary-  
marks.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,<sup>1</sup> XLV of 1860.

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person,

<sup>1</sup> See now the revised edition of the Code as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 63-65.)

person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person ; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer ; or

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary mark of any forest or waste-land to which the provisions of this Act are applied,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards. Power to arrest without warrant.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, [or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station].

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under Chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section 29, clause (c).

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence. Power to prevent commission of offence.

65. The Magistrate of the district<sup>2</sup> and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try summarily, Power to try offences summarily.  
under

<sup>1</sup> These words were added by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890), s. 12, General Acts, Vol. V.

<sup>2</sup> Now District Magistrate—see the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), s. 3, General Acts, Vol. VI. See now the revised edition of the Code as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

## (Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 66-67.)

under the Code of Criminal Procedure,<sup>1</sup> any forest-offence punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both. X of 1872.

Operation of  
other laws  
not barred.

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act :

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to  
compound  
offences.

<sup>2</sup>67. (1) The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower a Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office,—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable-suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 61 or section 62, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and,

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property..

(3) A Forest-officer shall not be empowered under this section unless he is a Forest-officer of a rank not inferior

<sup>1</sup> The reference should now be taken as being made to Act IV of 1898.

<sup>2</sup> This section was substituted for the original s. 67 by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890), s. 13, printed, General Acts, Vol. V.

(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Section 68. Chapter XI.—Cattle-trespass.—Sections 69-70.)

inferior to that of a Ranger and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees, and the sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

68. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any forest-produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Presumption that forest-produce belongs to Government.

## CHAPTER XI.

### CATTLE-TRESPASS.

69. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or in any portion of a protected forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the 11th section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871<sup>1</sup>, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

I of 1871.

70. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by the 12th section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 69 of this Act such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say :—

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

For each elephant . . . . .	ten rupees.
For each buffalo or camel . . . . .	two „
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer . . . . .	one rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid . . . . .	eight annas.

## CHAPTER XII.

<sup>1</sup>See now the revised edition of the Act, as modified up to 1st April, 1901.